CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. (currently amended): A method for mixing fibrous components by means of weighing feeding in which the fibrous material to be dosed is removed from fiber bales and transported by a material feed into a weighing container preceded by a pre-filling chamber, which weighing container is separated from the pre-filling chamber in front of it by a controllable flap, and after the weighing has taken place the material is ejected from the weighing container onto a mixing belt, characterized in that a desired theoretical weight curve is given for each fibrous component to a respective weighing device according to which curve the material feed for filling the weighing container is controlled by appropriately varying the transport speed, said theoretical weight curve is determined for each component from the unit curve relative to the theoretical weight of the component which weight is to be reached in a weighing cycle.

2 – 21 (cancelled).

22. (currently amended): A control device for controlling the transport speed of a material feed device ~~(4)~~ of a weighing feed device for mixing fibrous components in which the fibrous material to be dosed is transported by the material feed device ~~(4)~~ into a weighing container ~~(10)~~, characterized in that the desired theoretical weight curve ~~(figure 5)~~ is entered into the control device ~~(40)~~ for the fibrous material to be dosed ~~(I, II, III)~~ according to which curve the control device ~~(40)~~ controls the material feed ~~(4)~~ for the filling of the weighing container ~~(10)~~ by varying the transport speed, said theoretical weight curve is determined for each component from the unit curve relative to the theoretical weight of the component which weight is to be reached in a weighing cycle .

25. (currently amended): The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the course of the weighing cycle is fixed by the particular percentage transport amount via the percentage time of the weighing cycle ~~(unit curve.)~~.

26. (currently amended): The method according to claim ~~1~~ 22 characterized in that the theoretical weight curve is determined for each component from the unit curve relative to the theoretical weight of the component which weight is to be reached in a weighing cycle.

27. (previously presented): The method according to claim 1 characterized in that the duration of the weighing cycle is the same for the individual components.

28. (previously presented): The method according to claim 1 characterized in that the weighing cycle is subdivided into a pre-filling phase during which the transported material is caught in a pre-filling chamber and into a fine filling phase during which the transported material passes through the pre-filling chamber directly into the weighing container.

29. (previously presented): The method according to claim 1 characterized in that the variation of the material feed takes place by altering the transport speed of the needle belt.

30. (previously presented): The method according to claim 1 characterized in that the adaptation of the actual weight to the theoretical weight given by the theoretical weight curve takes place by means of a regulator.

31. (previously presented): The method according to claim 30 characterized in that the regulator influences the current transport speed of the needle belt.

32. (previously presented): The method according to claim 1 characterized in that the time of the weighing cycle is determined by the speed of the mixing belt.

33. (previously presented): The method according to claim 1 characterized in that the ejection of the weighed amounts of fiber onto the mixing belt begins successively and ends successively so that complete mixing packets are always produced.

34. (currently amended): A method for mixing fibrous components by means of weighing feeding in which the fibrous material to be dosed is removed from fiber bales and transported by a material feed into a weighing container preceded by a pre-filling chamber, which weighing container is separated from the pre-filling chamber in front of it by a controllable flap, and after the weighing has taken place the material is ejected from the weighing container onto a mixing belt, characterized in that a desired theoretical weight curve is given for each

fibrous component to a respective weighing device, according to which the material feed for filling the weighing container is controlled by appropriately varying the transport speed, ~~The method according to claim 1 characterized in~~ such that in order to determine the optimal transport speed the transport speed of the material feed is adjusted for the first weighing cycle after the setting of an empirical value and after about 25 to 70% of the weighing cycle time the actual value reached is compared with the theoretical value and the difference determined in this manner is utilized to correct the transport speed of the material feed.

35. (previously presented): The method according to claim 34, characterized in that the empirical value for the optimization of the transport speed is approximately 50%.

36. (previously presented): The method according to claim 1 characterized in that the transport speed remains unchanged for the fine dosing independently of the changing of the transport speed for the material transport during the pre-filling and/or main filling.

37. (currently amended): A method for mixing fibrous components by means of weighing feeding in which the fibrous material to be dosed is removed from fiber bales and transported by a material feed into a weighing container preceded by a pre-filling chamber, which weighing container is separated from the pre-filling chamber in front of it by a controllable flap, and after the weighing has taken place the material is ejected from the weighing container onto a mixing belt, characterized in that a desired theoretical weight curve is given for each fibrous component to a respective weighing device according to which curve the material feed for filling the weighing container is controlled by appropriately varying the transport speed ~~The method according to claim 1 characterized in~~ such that at the end of the weighing cycle the deviation of the actual weight from the theoretical ejection weight is determined and the difference is taken into consideration for the correction of the transport speed.

38. (previously presented): A method for mixing fibrous components by means of weighing feeding in which the fibrous material to be dosed is removed

from fiber bales and transported by a material feed into a weighing container preceded by a pre-filling chamber, which weighing container is separated from the pre-filling chamber in front of it by a controllable flap, and after the weighing has taken place the material is ejected from the weighing container onto a mixing belt, characterized in that the material feed transports fibrous material during the entire weighing cycle as the loading of the weighing container takes place discontinuously.

39. (previously presented): The method according to claim 38 characterized in that the transport speed of the material feed drops towards zero toward the end of the fine dosing but the full transport speed is reassumed immediately after the closure of the blocking flaps.

40. (currently amended): A weighing feed device in which the fibrous material to be dosed is transported by a material feed device into a weighing container preceded by a pre-filling chamber and in which the weighing container is separated from the pre-filling chamber in front of it by a controllable flap, characterized in that the material feed device is associated with a control device that controls the transport speed of the material feed in accordance with a given theoretical weight curve, said theoretical weight curve being determined for each component from the unit curve relative to the theoretical weight of the component which weight is to be reached in a weighing cycle.

41. (previously presented): The device according to claim 40 characterized in that the material feed device comprises a needle belt that loosens fibrous material out of the supplied bales and is provided with an infinitely variable drive.

42. (previously presented): The device according to claim 40 characterized in that the holding capacity of the pre-filling chamber corresponds to the holding capacity of the weighing container.

43. (currently amended): A method for mixing fibrous components by means of weighing feeding in which the fibrous material to be dosed is removed from fiber bales and transported by a material feed into a weighing container preceded by a pre-filling chamber, the holding capacity of which is approximately

80% of the holding capacity of said weighing container, said weighing container being separated from the pre-filling chamber in front of it by a controllable flap, and after the weighing has taken place the material is ejected from the weighing container onto a mixing belt, characterized in that a desired theoretical weight curve is given for each fibrous component to a respective weighing device according to which curve the material feed for filling the weighing container is controlled by appropriately varying the transport speed. ~~The device according to claim 1 characterized in that the holding capacity of the pre-filling chamber is approximately 80% of the holding capacity of the weighing container.~~

44. (previously presented): The device according to claim 1 characterized in that the holding capacity of the pre-filling chamber is at least the holding capacity of the weighing chamber minus the amount of fine filling.

45. (currently amended): A control device for controlling the transport speed of a material feed device of a weighing feed device for mixing fibrous components in which the fibrous material to be dosed is transported by the material feed device into a weighing container characterized in that the desired theoretical weight curve is entered into the control device for the fibrous material to be dosed according to which curve the control device controls the material feed for the filling of the weighing container by varying the transport speed, said theoretical weight curve being determined for each component from the unit curve relative to the theoretical weight of the component which weight is to be reached in a weighing cycle.

46. (previously presented): The control device according to claim 45 characterized in that the course of the weighing cycle is entered into the control device by the particular percentage amount over the percentage time of the weighing cycle from which the theoretical weight curve for each component can be determined relative to the theoretical weight of the said each component weight to be achieved in a weighing cycle.